THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

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Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

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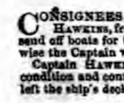
Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th August 1862.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the *Duke*, Captain HAWKINS, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain HAWKINS will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1862.

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Lucy Long.	Cheer up Sam.
Dearest May.	My old Kentucky.
I'm off to Charleston.	Early in the morning.
Yellow Bushs Belle.	Nelly Gray.

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Will sing and play on the Spanish Guitar, and Five Instruments.

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A Good Brass Band in Attendance.

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અહિંયે

રાગચ્યાંનુ ભકાંન.

પીકીટ રોડની ચ્યાંગ્યે.

મંગળવાર ને ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ ૨૬ મી ને ચ્યાંજના બરાબર ઊગતા અંગરેજ્યાં આઠ ગાઝ્યે જ ગવાશે.

બીજો ભાગ.

ચા : ના મારહીન કંપરાનીય ભીહાર અને બી જાં પાંચ અંતર વજાડીને ગાશે.

ત્રીજો ભાગ.

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ચોથો ભાગ.

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વાજાંવાળાબી હાજર રેહશે.

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પેહેલો વરગ	૩૩)
બીજે વરગ	૩૨)
ત્રીજો વરગ	૩૧)
ચોથો વરગ	૩૦॥

એચ કરીયર
મેજર.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the improvements of the Theatre not having been completed, the performance advertised on Saturday will take place on Wednesday the 27th August 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

OF

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Bombay, 14th August 1862.

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The Marrying Man	1	8
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Shakspeare, W.—Hamlet; prince of Denmark...	0	12
Raynbird, W. and H.—Cattle; their breeds, management and diseases.....	1	2
Emerson, R. W.—The Conduct of Life	0	12
The Holly tree, a winter gift of original prose and poetry	0	12
Mackay, C.—Ballads and lyrical pieces	0	12
Grey, Mrs.—The Duke	1	2
Grattan, T. C.—Jacqueline of Holland	1	2
Brown, C. B.—Edgar Huntley	0	12
Porter, A. M.—The recluse of Norway	1	2
Howitt, Mary.—Pictures of life	0	12
Warner, E.—The hills of the Shatemuc.....	1	2
Porter, A. M.—The Knight of St. John.....	1	2

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay :—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*bass swell*" is a grand addition ..... Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone..... Rs. 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ..... Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 11 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED :—with 15 stops, —double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made ;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church..... Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists..... Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*"..... Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above..Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument..... Rs. 500

No. 10.—A "*Rodolph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind. ..... Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect..... Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus...Rs. 400

No. 13—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12...Rs. 280

No. 14—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the instrument described in No. 12 Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS .....Rs. 1300

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.....Rs. 280

☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ..... *each* Rs. 240

No. 21 and 22.—PICCOLO MODEL HARMONIUM. These two Instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present..... *each* Rs. 150

No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone..... *each* Rs. 200

No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone.....*each* Rs. 200

No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120

NOTE.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London. The first half dozen Harmoniums are opened out, and can be seen and heard daily at the Rooms in Rampart Row. The greater part will not be unpacked till after the Monsoon; in the meantime orders are being registered.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, 25th August 1862.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company "Limited," will be held at Company's Office at Coorla, on SATURDAY the 30th Inst., at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when the accounts and proceedings of the Company will be laid before the Shareholders.

Bombay, 15th August 1862.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA at the Premises.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 26th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

A very moderate business has been done for the out-going Mail and with scarcely any variation in sales.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight....	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100¼.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	44 p. cent	92 with divd.
Malwa Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	30 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	3 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	15 do.	Rs. 5,675 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do. [only.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	" Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 200 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 222 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 5s. 0 to £2 7s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) .....£1 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready..... Nominal.	
" (Seeds)..... "	
To Hull	No offers.
To China	
To Clyde.....	
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 23RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 385
New Surat	" 374 to 386
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	" 379 to 380
New Comptа	" 370 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 505 to 510
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 365 to 375
New Veraval	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 360 to 365
New Pondicoor	" 355 to 360
New Accota	" 385 to 390
New Mangalore	" 355 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)..... " 36 to 37 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 37 to 38 nominal.
" 26 to 27

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, August 2.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, August* 1, 1862.

The Eastern telegraphic advices are favourable. At Calcutta, July 11, shirtings had risen 3d. per piece; and madapollams and T. cloths were a little higher in price, but not much business was doing in them; and mule twist was dull.

BOMBAY, JULY 12.—From two private telegrams which we have before us, we take the following particulars:—

COTTON Goods in active demand.

	Advance lb.	on do.	Netting in M'chester. s. d.	
30-inch shirtings 6	0	0	9	per piece.... 8 9 per piece
39-inch shirtings 7	0	1	1¼	per piece.... 9 9 per piece
38-inch shirtings 8	0	1	3	per piece.... 11 0 per piece
39-inch shirtings 8	10	0	0	per piece.... 11 6 per piece
45-inch shirtings 8	4	0	4½	per piece.... 10 3 per piece

MULE TWIST selling freely.

COTTON WOOL.—A lively business, at fully 10 per cent. rise in prices.

Broach, 282rs. per candy; advance, 29rs.
Dholleras, 289rs. per candy; advance, 32rs.
Freights, 65s. per ton; advance, 20s.
Exchange, 2s. 0½d. per rupee sterling.

Broach will cost in England 9·893d. per lb. with freight; or9¼d Dholleras will cost in England 10·009d. per lb. with freight; or 10d.

Intelligence must have been received at Bombay of the very considerable rise which took place in cotton, in yarns, and in goods in this country towards the end of June. The demand in Bombay is speculative. The prices netted in Manchester (some of which are stated above) are 12d. to 18d. per piece, and some even more, below our prices to-day.

The Bombay accounts have occasioned a further stiffening in the prices of Eastern yarns and cloths, with some increase of offers, out of which, however, not much business has resulted.

Throughout the week there has been an upward tendency in the prices of all descriptions of yarns. To-day, especially, this has shown itself. The continental merchants have increased their purchases; and, in a small degree, the manufacturers have done so too, mostly by way of assortment in working up. This day's quotations to a large extent are ½d. to ¾d. per lb higher than they were a week ago in all mule yarns from 40's to 40's, and in water twist from 4's to 24's. Some steady-going spinners, however, who were comparatively high before, are not laying one more than ¼d. to ½d. There is a great scarcity of best 30's water twist, and some producers have added 1d. per lb to Tuesday's price, or 1½d. to that of a week back. For 30's weft, which is also scarce, an advance of ¼d. in the week is required. Spinners get their prices where sales are effected; and speculative holders are firm. Finer yarns and twofolds are, at least, stiff at Tuesday's rates—to some extent dearer.

There has been a more general business in goods, and prices have hardened during the week, especially to-day. Altogether, however, the sales of shirtings, printing cloths, madapollams, jaconets, long cloths T's, and heavier domestics, have mostly been in small quantities. Speculative holders show a return of firmness.

It is much to be regretted that Lord Palmerston, who, more than any other of our statesmen, possesses the confidence of this district, as well as of the country at large, should have partially lessened that confidence, as he certainly has done, by a statement which he made on Wednesday evening. The noble lord said:—"There are enormous capitalists in those counties, some of whom, I am sorry (although they have a starving population at their gates, and anticipate the distress coming on), have actually, for the sake of profit, sold and sent out of the country the very material which they ought to have used to supply the mills, and to support the people. Are these people to be exempted?" Now, either that allegation is true of a considerable number or it is of no value whatever in reference to a question of relief for so wide and densely-peopled an area. The Premier, however, spoke only of "some" and this really gives that character of "levity" to the charge upon which Mr. Cobden so severely animadverted. Nobody who knows anything of the cotton trade will deny that the great body of spinners and manufacturers have gone on, through a long stretch of dreary time, working six days a week, and then three days; when by stopping their works, they might have vastly lessened their losses. What does the minister think of weekly losses, varying from £50 to several hundreds, according to the magnitude of each business and other circumstances, voluntarily incurred all over this district for the sake of the workpeople? We assure the noble Viscount that we ourselves know some millowners (and our *sons* is perhaps more comprehensive than his) who have sold their cotton, stopped their works, and are paying their people two and three days' wages every week. The number of these, we have reason to believe, is not small. They thus suffer less than they would do by working up their material. Was it of such capitalists that the venerable speaker asked contemptuously—"Are these people to be exempted?" Happily, the operatives know them better than does their assailant, or a bitter feeling might, indeed, be excited towards employers. Can even a wealthy peer wonder that millowners should expect other classes to come to their assistance now that loss has risen to a height which entails annihilation of that floating capital which alone can give employment on the return of better times?

The millowners have been abundantly pelted with nonsense during the last twelve months by shallow declaimers, like the *Times*. And, to-day, our contemporary declares it to be the duty of that suffering class to despatch agents all over the continents of Asia and Africa to supply the tremendous deficiency of cotton occasioned by the American civil war. The merchants of this country, who are the legitimate importers, are doing as much in that way as can be done without rashness. They have now nearly 400,000 bales of this precious material speeding over the ocean from Bombay. They are increasing their agencies, and drawing supplies from further and further distances in the interior. But, then, all this increases the cost; and such capitalists as would not incur preposterous risks have to consider that the increased cost must be covered by a corresponding rise of price in Europe; that there is a limit to the price which the millowners can pay, because there is a limit to the price which their customers can pay, except for quantities which rapidly grow less with rising price. They know, too, that if negotiations for a settlement of differences between the contending states were to commence, the price of cotton would instantly undergo an immense fall, in anticipation of the now dammed-up supplies that would soon set in from that quarter. Their action is limited by such considerations as these, which it would be a fatal mistake to overlook. Now, if it would be folly in the regular merchants, who know how to go about such enterprises, to take the advice of the *Times*, it would be madness in a mob of spinners to do so, men who have neither the habits not the special knowledge of merchants. If such undertakings were entered upon from motives of philanthropy, and by millowners too, an amount of ruin would ensue which must immeasurably aggravate the sufferings of the class intended to be benefited.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY, *Aug.* 1.
(From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 2.)

THERE has been a fair demand for cotton this week, and prices have shown an upward tendency; the scarcity of American being now felt, and causing an advance in price of about ¼d. per lb since last week. For Sea Island there has been only a moderate inquiry, but they have advanced about 1d. per lb. Egyptians are rather higher, the demand being considerable, and holders indifferent as to sales unless at full prices. For Brazils there has been a pretty good demand, and they are ¼d. to ½d. higher. A large business has been done in Surats, and though the late import has been freely offered, yet they are fully ¼d. higher. 5,620 American, 3,260 Egyptian, 1,270 Pernam, 1,000 Bahia, 50 Maranham, 70 Smyrna, 8,350 Surat, and 400 Madras (20,020) are reported on speculation; and 2,190 Amgrican, 780 Egyptian, 1,830 Pernam, 200 Bahia, 280 Maranham, 250 Smyrna, 220 Peruvian, 120 West India, 9,020 Surat, 150 Madras, and 200 Bengal (15,240) for export. To-day there is again a pretty good demand, and the sales will probably be 10,000 bales, only about one third to the trade. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 51,700 bales, viz:—

Bales.	Description.	d.		d.	
380	Sea Islands.....	30	to	47	per lb.
30	Stained	24	to	25	"
3000	Bowed Georgia	15½	to	18½	"
1720	Mobile	16½	to	18½	"
5520	New Orleans	16	to	19½	"
4460	Pernam	10¼	to	18½	"
2800	Bahia	16½	to	17½	"
440	Maranham	17½	to	18½	"
3570	Egyptian.....	16½	to	30	"
30	African	13½	to	—	"
240	Common West India	14½	to	17½	"
250	Peruvian.....	15½	to	17½	"
250	Smyrna	13	to	16	"
26870	Surat	10	to	16½	"
160	Madras	14	to	14½	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to	—	"
180	Bengal	12	to	12½	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 1, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1861.
American	36800	738000
Pernambuco.....	6550	11080
Bahia	13200	9300
Maranham	2390	10590
Egyptian	30260	38730
Common West India	100	900
Surat, &c.....	68320	211390
Bengal	3430	—
Total...	161050	1019990
		161050

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 858940

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862.....	826260	670870	255147
1861.....	1468070	468790	367611

The imports during the week consist of 462 bales American, 1,560 from Brazil, 1,116 from Egypt, 19 from the West Indies, 15,938 from Bombay, and 1,058 from Bengal: total, 20,153 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling...	16	to 18½	6¾	to 8¼
Fair to good fair	18¾	to 18¾	8¾	to 8¾
Good to fine	19	to —	9	to —
New Orleans—ord. to middling....	16½	to 18½	6¾	to 8¾
Fair to good fair	19½	to 19½	9¼	to 9¼
Good	20	to —	9¾	to 9¾
Choice marks	—	to —	9¾	to 10
Mobile—ordinary to middling ...16½		to 18½	6¾	to 8¾
Fair to good fair.....19		to —	8¾	to 9
Good to fine	—	to —	—	to —
American inferior	14½	to 16½	5¾	to 6¾

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s.1 1½d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 1½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India it remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		.....	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 day.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" on demand	.....			
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Ireland do.	.....			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 25	Salsette (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez 13 August.
	Nemesis	Allan	Kurrachee 22 Aug.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—several natives.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—several natives

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Caribou*, A. Cameron, for Singapore and Manila, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1862.
For Liverpool.

Norah Greame.—60 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Poonja Velljee.

Childwickbury.—1 case Sandalwood Boxes, W. Nicol and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Hurry Pudumsey.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchunder; 6½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sitaram; 60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Calooram Hurnundroy; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 24 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, John Mohmud Abdool Khaluck; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esaa Soub and Co.; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta and Co.; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Huttaysing Kessreesing; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Woomedchund Hokumchund; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 24 chests M. Opium, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 54 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Sawjee Nowjee and Co.; 28 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalbhoy Goolalchund; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each; 1 box Silver Dollars, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Emeu*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 12 pieces, Myadass Ramchund.

Maria Gray.—1 box Quicksilver, 205 lbs., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.; 8 casks Blue Vetriol, 18½ cwt.; 2 cases Surat Champhor, 2½ cwt., Nemchund Vusunjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Silver Dollars, 2,100 nos., Hajee Esmail Hubib; 1 box Silver Coins, Hajee Seedic Woomer.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case C. Shawls, 14 pieces, S. Ebram; 1 case C. Shawls, Forbes and Co.; 3 cases C. Shawls, 109 pieces, Hajee Zoola Muneondon; 6 chests C. Shawls, 105 pieces, Amirchund Curumchund; 6 cases C. Shawls, 103 pieces, Hurjesroy Choonelall; 6 chests C. Shawls, 90 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—4 cases Shawls, 41 pieces, J. Sigg and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 parcel Pictures, Leckie and Co. 3 packages Merchandise, Soonderjee Waljee.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Shepherd, Ensign T. P., 109th Foot, to join, from Poona.
Candy, Lieut. G. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Erskine, Lieut. C. M., 103rd Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Bulkely, Lieut. H. W., 109th Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Coulson, Ensign G., 109th Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Simpson, Ensign G., 109th Regt., to join, from Poona.
McNair, Ensign A. S., 109th Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Pfolliott, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s *Berenice*, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Tanner, Lieut., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Nuggur.
Younghusband, Colonel, Staff, to join, from England.
Taylor, Assistant Surgeon D. C., Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Carmichael, Lieut. Colonel, 64th Regt., to join, from England.
Miller, Assistant Surgeon R., Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Notts, Ensign, 18th Regt., to join, from England.
Edgeworth, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Corkerill, Captain T. M., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Simpson, Ensign R. P., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Nutt, Captain J. A., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Shepherd, Ensign T. P., 109th, Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Holland, Major, Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 25th August 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd Aug. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.
(Staff Test.)

Captain D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
Captain J. M. Sexton, 95th Foot.
Colloquial.
Lieut. C. S. Lechmere, attached to 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign R. W. Greenlaw, General List, attached to 18th Regt. N. I.
Major C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, on being relieved will proceed to Nuggur for General duty at that station.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 7th August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, appointing Captain J. M. Heath to act as 2nd in command during such time as Brevet Major Dennis may be in temporary command of the Regt.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 838 of the 16th instant, for 109th Foot read 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

NAVAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMANDER OF THE I. N.

Bombay, 25th August 1862.

The officiating Commander-in-Chief has to intimate that Mr. Archibald William Campbell, Mate, passed an examination as a 2nd Class Gunnery Officer on the 23rd instant, and having received a certificate to that effect is entitled to receive in addition to his pay of Rupees (20) twenty per month as granted by Government General Order No. 49 of the 10th of May 1851.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1862.

The undermentioned Engineer Apprentices and Tindal of Stokers of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee by the *Dalhousie*, are directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries for duty in the Factory:—

Mr. J. C. Hadfield, 1st Class Engineer, and Mr. A. Rankin, 3rd Class Engineer, Ls. Reberio, 3rd Class Engineer, N. T., John Sexton, Engineer Apprentice and Russool Khan, Tindal of Stokers.

The *Coromandel*, will be paid on Tuesday the 26th instant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—
At Upper Colaba, Mary Ann E. Webb, relict of the late Walter C. Webb, aged 22 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Bangalore, on the 17th instant, the wife of Captain Grant, Major of Brigade, of son.
At Madras, on the 15th August, the wife of Mr. William Fermier, of a son.
On the 12th August, the wife of Mr. J. Minchall, D. P. W., of a son.

DEATHS—
At Vepery, on the 16th August, Catherine Mary, infant daughter, of J. Anderson, Esq., Government Normal School.
At Madura, on the 11th August, William Edward, aged 2½ years, son of Conductor W. H. Bywater, D. P. W.
At Madras, on the 4th August, Mr. William Fowkes, Pensioned Corporal, aged 70 years.
At Bangalore, on the

years ago was. The man has not changed nor his policy, but the country at large has learnt to know him better. He is not now the great man his present unreasoning admirers try to make him, nor was he before the dangerous man his fierce detractors tried to represent him.

Mr. Disraeli made a clever summing up, if not a very *judicial* one, but allowances must be made, and of course it could not be very pleasant for him to hear that his party ("the great conservative party" as he himself calls it) much prefer the lead of Lord Palmerston to his own. The best face to put on the matter was to do, as he did, and say he was glad to see a conservative policy carried out by a professedly liberal Administration, they were demolishing themselves and doing the work of his party. "He had his laugh, *but* they had his estate," that perhaps, if the truth were known, is not so pleasant to him as he wishes it to appear.

The distress in the Cotton Manufacturing districts continues, unfortunately, to increase, but besides the powers in aid of the Unions now given by Parliament, great efforts are being made all over the country to aid the legal provision by private subscriptions. The meeting of gentry connected with Lancashire, held a fortnight ago, and presided over by Lord Derby, was an important movement, and has had an excellent effect. The subscriptions have reached thirty thousand pounds, and the Queen has sent to this fund a subscription of two thousand pounds, showing in the manner of it, a tact and graciousness very characteristic of her, the subscription being forwarded in her capacity of "Duchess of Lancaster."

There is so little enterprise in the usual channels of trade and commerce, that the value of money has sunk to a lower rate than it has been at for ten years, the Bank of England having reduced its rate of discount now to two per cent, and discount transactions of considerable amounts take place daily at a half per cent. less. The Funds and all public securities keep well up, for in the present state of perplexity as regards affairs foreign to England, the legitimate channels of commercial enterprise are almost paralysed, with little present prospect of an early change for the better.

There is a lull in American affairs since the excitement caused by the news of the victories of the Confederates in the six days terrible fighting near Richmond, resulting in the complete defeat of M'Clellan's army, though no diminution in the deep interest everywhere felt in this lamentable and most disastrous struggle to both sides.

The news brought by the *Europa* mail steamer, which was known in town yesterday, and is the latest we have, bringing telegrams from New York to 24th ultimo, adds nothing of importance in the shape of "*events*" though otherwise the details are of much interest and significance as to the nature of the contest.

There seems hardly a doubt now that the Federal party will lose every point they have gained in the South and West during the last six months. Tennesse seems already in the hands of the Confederates, they have threatened Kentucky, are recovering their positions in the valley of the Missisipi, and are likely to recapture New Orleans, with the notorious *Attorney* General Butler, whose campaigns seem mainly waged with the New Orleans ladies, and he hardly seems a match for them.

But all this bodes no good to the hopes of any early compromise; the late fights seem to have only exasperated the North, and the South of course are only thereby stimulated to make fresh efforts.

Halleck is reported to have been made Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, and if he returns to Washington, the fruit of such successes as he had in the West will disappear with himself.

Whether the difficulties the North are in, in the matter of procuring Volunteers and their financial embarrassments now creating much uneasiness, may lead them to pause in their present mad career, remains to be seen.

Here the strict neutrality all along pursued by Government continues to be maintained. The House of Commons gave a very cool reception to Mr. Lindsay's ill-considered motion on the 18th ultimo, advocating mediation; which all of course are anxious for if only a hopeful opportunity presented itself, but this is what no one pretends to say has yet offered.

If a truce should unexpectedly be made, there is no doubt we should get very promptly a lot of cotton, but as this possibility appears to the most sanguine rather remote, the prospect for Lancashire is of a dismal character indeed.

There is a good deal of excitement in Italy from the movements of Garibaldi, and what with Garibaldi's sharp speeches and the mess in Mexico, the French Emperor reposes on anything but a "bed of roses," but no disturbance of the public peace is apprehended in Italy or elsewhere on the Continent.

LONDON, *4th August* 1862.
(From another Correspondent.)

THE unseemly difference between Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Wood has for the present vanished from the public view. Whether it has been settled, or simply silenced at Downing Street, I am not in a condition to say, or whether, as is alleged, your late Chancellor of the Exchequer is preparing a Treatise on Indian Finance in general, with a review of Sir Charles Wood's in particular. But there was something savagely contumelious in the way that Disraeli alluded to the quarrel on Friday night, and the rising of Parliament in all probability saves us from more scandal; as it is, the controversy is at present limited to a faint cross fire of anonymous letter-writing.

Parliament pants for prorogation, and unwillingly attends to anything except the New Game Law, which keeps the country members safe in their places to any hour in the morning, reconciled to a few days' extra legislation in consideration of the object. When Sir Robert Peel the other evening apologized for not entering at length on the treatment of lunatics in Ireland, in consequence of the evident anxiety of the House to proceed with the Bill for the better preservation of game, honorable members seemed to feel that after all even an Irish lunatic could not be "as mad as a March hare," and did not deserve equal attention. The *Times* seems to think the House itself is a little mad on the point, and no one believes the new law will seriously affect the practice of poaching. But the new Poor Law framed to meet the distress in Lancashire does not excite, by any means, an equal interest in the House; and I am afraid even the great tournay between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cobden on Friday was rather resented as an impertinent interlude.

This angry schism, however, which has so suddenly broken forth between the Premier and the leader of the advanced Liberals, is not of the every-day character of political quarrels. For the last month, Mr. Cobden has evidently been labouring under a feeling of implacable and irrepressible resentment towards the Premier. What can be the cause, no one knows. The sudden growth, and virulent tone indicate more than meets the public gaze. If Mr. Cobden was a man covetous of office or of honours, one would suppose he had received some private mortification of that kind. But there is no doubt that he refused a seat in the Cabinet once, if not twice—as well as a Baronetcy, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at the time of the negotiation of the French Commercial Treaty. Some cause, however, there must be for these frequent outbursts of wrath. Once a week, regularly, we have had a passage of arms—and on Friday last, a regular duel, which terminated on Mr. Cobden's part by a declaration that he thought the sooner Lord Derby was in office the better. Lord Palmerston's reply somehow wanted his usual jaunty ease, and masterly skill in fence. He seemed rather taken aback by the powerful picture which Mr. Cobden drew of him at the end of his speech, as a Conservative Minister misleading the liberal party by the attraction he really exercised over the other side of the House. But the speech of the night was Mr. Disraeli's, the most powerful he has delivered this session, and both in its compact closeness of general argument and the fine finish of its peroration on the duties and the future of the Tory party, spoken throughout in his very best manner. It is easy to see that the truce which Lord Derby consented to enter into this session in respect to the bereavement of the Queen will not last a day longer than the session. Next year will bring, before the Ides of March, a conjoint attack of the Conservatives, the Manchester party, and the Irish Members on the Government, and its assured fall, unless, as is likely, Lord Palmerston prefers to venture on the expensive experiment of a dissolution. You will remark as every one does here, the silence in these recent rencontres of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone, it is generally understood, though he must find the money, is not prepared to justify the items of the noble Lord's military and naval expenditure—while Mr. Bright, who rather fancied that Cobden was lured too far towards the Treasury Bench by the negotiation of the French Treaty, is not sorry now to let him bear the brunt of the encounter he has undertaken with the Premier.

Certainly Parliament has seldom risen before a more ominous-looking recess. The distress in Lancashire is sufficient to infect the whole body corporate even of so prosperous a state as England. You cannot plunge in Pauperism one sixth of the population of any country without seriously imperilling the state of the rest. This fearful calamity alone would be enough to tax the utmost energies of the country. But when we look abroad, the position is not less difficult. There is not the least immediate prospect of the close of the American war. The South has resumed the offensive with a vengeance, has nearly destroyed M'Clellan's army, almost rescued Kentucky from the Union, menaces Cincinnati in the Far West, and prepares to recover New Orleans. Mr. Lincoln meantime calls for 300,000 more men, and substitutes postage stamps for copper—all coin naturally running out of a country so deserted. But as long as the madness lasts, so long must our anxiety and suffering in consequence, and no one can say that the North has as yet shown any serious symptoms of reassuming the use of its senses. In Italy also there are signs of a coming storm. Garibaldi whose recent conduct baffles the penetration even of his nearest friends, is, it is said, bent upon attacking the French garrison at Rome with whatever force of his old volunteer corps and raw levies of civilian youths he may be able to get together. He expects that the French will throw down their arms, and fraternise with his followers, that the Romans will rise, and the Pope and the College of Cardinals leave at once. But as the French Army even during the period of the French Republic saw no reason why they should not take Rome from Garibaldi and his followers, it is unlikely that they will, under the French Empire surrender it. Some contend, however, that this is all a pretence and that Garibaldi really means to land on the Austrian coast and raise Hungary. In either enterprise, the consequences may be serious to the unity of Italy and the peace of Europe.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE session of Parliament may now be considered over. Ministers have eaten their whitebait dinner at Greenwich, and Mr. Cobden has summed up the sins of the Administration in a speech distinguished rather by the desire than the power to inflict mischief. The grand point of the attack, chiefly, if not exclusively, directed against Lord Palmerston was, that the Government, Liberal by profession, and Conservative by practice, had failed in the three principles with which it started—Reform, Economy, Non-intervention. They had ignored the Reform Bill altogether, or, to use Mr. Cobden's peculiar expression, they had "kicked it out of existence;" instead of adopting a course of economy, they had run into the most unwarrantable expenditure, in justification of which they had got up the bugbear invasion; and, instead of maintaining a strict neutrality, they were now rushing into a new Chinese war. The speech which put forth these charges was not one of Mr. Cobden's happiest efforts. He seemed to be labouring all throughout under the oppression of a weak cause. The accusations had little response amongst his hearers, and none in the country. He appeared to be quite conscious that if there was a grain of truth in his censures, it was only a grain, and that it was wholly insufficient to sustain the weight of the condemnation he pronounced upon the Cabinet. Lord Palmerstone's reply, although by no means equal to the brilliant Philippics he has uttered on similar occasions, was perfectly conclusive in the way of facts and arguments, and was unusually temperate and cautious. He showed, beyond controversy, that the indifference to Reform was not attributable to him and his colleagues, but to the House of Commons and the nation in general, and to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in particular, who disgusted the people with Reform by the line of procedure they had adopted. Economy, he contended, did not consist in the mere circumstance of not spending money. A wise economy consisted in providing for the security and the wants of the country, and the present expenditure was no more than the special aspects of the time rendered necessary for the protection of our commerce and the maintenance of peace. The principle of non-intervention had in no instance been violated. In China nothing had been done, and nothing would be done, except that to which Mr. Cobden himself ought to be the last man to object. We had succeeded, at great cost, in opening commercial ports on the coast of China, and we were now establishing a great trade there, which was all the more important in consequence of the state of our trade with America. The sole object of our military and naval demonstrations in China was to defend that trade. In order to do so, it was necessary to keep a certain cordon round the trading port clear from invasion. That was the object to which the instructions of the Government were confined, and that object comprised the entire policy intended to be pursued in reference to China.

Mr. Cobden's vituperation of Lord Palmerston was generally felt to partake more of a personal than a political character, although he abstained from the use of any very strong personalities. He gained nothing from the support of Mr. Disraeli, which sprang purely from party motives. The alliance was not creditable to either; nor is it one which, in the nature of things, could last an hour longer than the temporary occasion that called it into existence. The issue of this passage at arms has had exactly the contrary effect to that which Mr. Cobden hoped for. It has placed in a bolder light than ever the strong hold Lord Palmerston has upon the public mind. He is, undoubtedly, at this moment the most popular statesman in England.

On the 1st September her Majesty is to leave Scotland for the Continent. After spending two or three days with the King of the Belgians, she is to proceed to a retired castle near Gotha, where she is to remain for some weeks in strict seclusion. The Prince of Wales is to remain with her Majesty, and his birthday is not to be celebrated in England by any public demonstrations.

This programme has been published semi-officially in all the journals, and the information it conveys has occasioned great pain and regret to her Majesty's loyal subjects. It had been hoped that time had moderated her Majesty's heavy affliction, and that although she could not yet be expected to enter into all the public demands of her august station, her people, who feel so profound an interest in her sorrow, might have had some opportunity of testifying their sympathy, and showing their devotion to her person. But this is not to be. The Queen who has borne herself with admirable fortitude throughout her severe trial, cannot yet summon strength to endure the shock of State ceremonials, or to enter into any public display. We can only trust that in the close neighburhood of the royal family, of which her beloved husband was an illustrious member, she may obtain solace, and return to England with re-invigorated health. That the birthday of the Prince of Wales should be passed over, in the meantime, in silence is confessedly a great disappointment to the people, and all the more so, since it might have been celebrated without any intrusion upon that sacred grief in which the meanest of her Majesty's subjects are partakers. But the season of mourning, we trust, will soon pass away; and the country be once more gladdened by the presence of its sovereign.

There are rumours abroad that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is indirectly connected with the visit to Gotha. This may be so, but as yet the statement is vague. Who is the intended bride? Some say the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, and others the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark. It does not require much insight into the secrets of the court to discover that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is a probable event; but until the lady shall have appeared upon the scene, speculation on the subject is not a very profitable employment.

OUR intelligence from America is simply a continuation of the situation as last reported, a little intensified, here and there, but in no material respect altered. There are two main questions troubling the Federal government, and each with a failing and downward tendency. The first is President Lincoln's emancipation scheme; and the second is the new levy for the army.

The emancipation scheme has been again, and with increased emphasis, rejected by the majority representing the Border States. They express themselves with marked difference and loyalty, which makes their determination to resist the Abolitionists, by whom the President declares he is urgently pressed every day, the more significant and dangerous. It is clear that the Border States have no present intention of joining the Confederates, nor is it likely that they will ever join them; but this last reply to the President indicates no remote possibility of their ultimate formation into a cluster under one independent form of government. In fact, the Union is gradually, from one cause and another, undergoing a slow, but certain, process of dissolution.

The recruiting is a failure, notwithstanding the additional bounties offered by the States, and the warlike mass meeting lately held in New York. The resources of the country are giving way under the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear upon them; and it is difficult not to suppose that the beginning of the end is near at hand. The fumour of an European intervention has been revived, and it is said that Russia and France have already gone so far as to open communications on the subject with the English Government. We think that this rumour is in advance of the fact. The time is not ripe for interference; and England, in any case, will be slow to proffer her aid or her advice.

The President has signed the Confiscation Bill, and after one of the most extraordinary sessions on record, during which eight hundred millions of dollars were appropriated for the war, Congress, has adjourned, but not without a fierce denunciation by Mr. Chandler of the proceedings of M'Clellan. General Halleck has been appointed commander-in-chief. General Pope has issued a proclamation declaring his intention henceforth to quarter his army on the places through which he passes. In spite of all this vigour upon paper, victory still sits in the banners of the Confederates. They are rapidly gaining ground in the West, where they have taken several places; and have advanced within five miles of Nashville. General Jackson has carried his laurels from Richmond to Harper's Ferry, upon which place he was advancing when we last heard of him; and General Lee states that in the last battle he captured no less than 53 pieces of artillery. This is the sum of our intelligence. It does not amount to much; but it is all favorable to the South.

The Continent yields hardly any news. The movements of Garibaldi engross considerable attention; but the hints that are given of his designs against Rome and the French are mere guess-work. His closet friends are described as being ignorant of his plans, nor is it by any means certain that he really contemplates in any shape the rash project ascribed to him. A descent upon Rome, under existing circumstances, without the support of Victor Emmanuel, and in face of the French garrison, could not be otherwise than a conspicuous and lamentable failure, which would indefinitely obstruct the object he has in view. The true friends of Italy earnestly hope that the impuosity of Garibaldi will expend itself in words. It is reported—but we know not with what authority—that Louis Napoleon contemplates an European conference for the settlement of Italian affairs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)
(From the Globe, August 4.)

TURIN, *Aug.* 3.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion on the bills for the Neapolitan railways was continued.

The Minister of Finance, Signor Bastoggi, stated that he considered the engagement of the promoters of the scheme to undertake the works immediately as being meant literally, and declared that he accepted the modifications of the bill proposed by the committee.

The Minister of Public Works spoke in defence of the Government measure.

The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

PARIS, *Aug.* 4.

The Paris papers of this morning publish the following message:—

BELGRADE, *Aug.* 3.

Contrary to the decision arrived at by the Conference upon the affairs of Servia, the Turks are constructing redoubts outside of the fortress of Belgrade.

2,000 nizams (regular troops) have arrived at Belgrade by way of the Danube, having been embarked upon Austrian boats.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Sunday Evening.*

Many minor comets just now seem to be discoverable in various constellations from a variety of Continental observatories, but none appear to exercise any disturbing influence save that known as the great Garibaldi meteor, whose eccentricity of orbit,

with fear of change,
Perplexes monarchs.

Otho at Athens, Isabella at Madrid the Turk on his Golden Horn, are quite as uneasy thereat as the ostensible heavenly body towards which its career would impinge, and the sudden disappearance of a Mediterranean steamer, the *Montezuma*, property of the same company (Rubattini, of Genoa) whose craft, Lombardo, formerly landed him at Marsala, had intensified alarm. It turns out that this vessel, chartered for conveyance of convicts to Cagliari, sailed on the 23d July; when on the high seas the 17 criminals broke loose, put the crew of five in irons, and steamed to Cape Blanc, in Tunis, where they got ashore, and the craft was last heard of on the 28th at anchor in the southern port of Sardinia. It is meantime telegraphed from Greece that Grivas, late of Nauplia, has reached Haliarnia, as precursor of his coming to head a general rising of the border provinces inland. The popular masses throughout Venetia and elsewhere are kept in eager expectancy, and his Imperial Majesty at Vichy is reported to have his water cure seriously checked by the bare prospect of a collision likely to fanaticise more than one brain in Italy, and to render personal precautions again indispensable. It is quite possible that an appeal to Napoleon's individual fears may have entered into the calculations of a man who is certainly not quite an idiot.

Connected with the Imperial dynasty and its prospects, is a small matter of gossip about Princess Clotilda's infant who is destined to play a prominent part in future affairs, if the phenomenon of a full grown molar tooth, known to have marked the birth of Mirabeau, and also Louis XIV. can be taken as any prognostic. The boy born to Archduke Constantine at Warsaw, and christened *Waclaw* is not less an object of popular speculation according to news from Prague (26th July), Bohemians and Moravians hailing this new Wenceslas as an augury of some coming Slavonic crown under which Poland and her kindred Sclaves are to be re-united, and finally rescued from Germanic ascendancy. Austria is looked on as doomed to disappear in spontaneous decomposition, but the fear of being absorbed into Prussia draws these Tczeque nationalities towards a junction with a cousinship more genial to their race and feelings, while it is clear that Russian influence in Europe would thus be substantially strengthened. Odessa reports from the Crimea describes the vineyards as promising an unusually luxuriant as well as exquisite supply, no trace of oidium being discoverable in that latitude.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(From the Globe, Aug. 4.)

ITALY.—PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

TURIN, *Aug.* 3.

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi, dated Bois Fienzzi;—

"Young Comrades,—The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and troubles, but confidently rely upon your self-denial, for well do I know you, oh, mutilated remnant of glorious battles. It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight, but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion, also, the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies to which the country is called. "GARIBALDI."

The French have reoccupied the positions upon the Roman frontiers which they had recently evacuated.

TURIN, *Aug.* 2.

The *Monarchia Nazionale* of to-day says that the cause of Colonel Acerbi's arrest was his connection with clandestine enrolments.

The same journal announces that the young men prevented from landing at Naples will not be permitted to disembark at Palermo, on account of the precautionary measures taken by the Government.

In the Senate to-day Signor Rattazzi, in reply to explanations requested by Signor Oldofredi, said that the Government had made every effort to prevent the enrolment of volunteers. As regarded the expeditions which had been the object of public comment for several days, the Government was determined to prevent their departure, and had taken the necessary steps for that purpose.

TURIN, *Aug.* 3 *(Afternoon).*

The King has issued the following proclamation:—

"To my People.—At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people, carried away by illusions and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome—that name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive the voice of the King will make itself heard; every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigour of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament, in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy."

NAPLES, *Aug.* 2 *(Evening).*

Garibaldi has left for Bois Fenizzi, in the province of Corleane, in Sicily.

The following proclamation has been issued by the provisional Prefect of Palermo:—

"Fermentation has agitated the public mind for some time past. A report has been spread that the Government does not disapprove the events which have occurred. Respect for the laws has alone prevented its opposing them by force. Now, however, that the meetings, by taking up arms, have assumed a military character, they are forbidden by the laws of the Government, Citizens are warned to beware of this. Let those who have yielded to delusion return to their homes. The Government cannot renounce its mission, cannot permit any name, however dear to the country, to usurp the prerogatives of Victor Emmanuel, the King chosen by the nation."

TURIN, *Aug.* 3 *(Evening).*

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Ferrari requested explanations from the Ministry with respect to the proclamation issued by the King.

Signor Rattazzi replied that the manifesto was occasioned by the enrolments of volunteers, and the false report which had been circulated that the Government was secretly in favour of them. It was requisite that the misunderstanding should cease. He hoped that Garibaldi, knowing the firm will of the king, would submit to his wishes, and that a civil war would be avoided (applause).

The Chamber, after a short discussion, expressed its approval of the noble and firm words of the King, and passed to the order of the day.

PARIS, *August 3 (Evening).*

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"It is asserted that Servia, desirous of coming to an arrangement, will abstain from demanding the demolition of the fortress of Belgrade, and will consent, in this respect, to the maintenance of the *status quo*."

MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, *Aug.* 3.

Despatches from Constantinople have been received by Omer Pasha, authorising him to re-open negotiations with the Montenegrins upon the terms previously offered. In case of a favourable result not being speedily obtained, Omer is directed immediately to resume hostilities, in order to guard against the manœuvres of the enemy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, *Aug.* 2 *(Evening).*

The signature of the treaties with France, paraphed upon the 29th of March, took place to-day at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The semi-official *New Preussische (Stern) Zeitung* of this evening says:—"Several papers speak of a want of harmony in the Ministry with regard to the treatment of important questions shortly to be considered. We are able, however, to declare that these statements are entirely devoid of foundation. The Government of the King is determined to act upon the military questions, as upon all political subjects, in perfect and entire concord."

BERLIN, *Aug.* 3.

The Prussian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to bring about, if possible, the conclusion of an armistice in Montenegro.

SPAIN.

MADRID, *Aug.* 1 *(Evening).*

The *Espana* of to-day declares the rumour that Spain will receive 3,000,000f. for her participation in the Cochin China expedition to be unfounded, and says Spain will receive a portion of the territory ceded to France.

THE BRAZIL MAILS.

LISBON, *Aug.* 3 *(Morning).*

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Magdalena, with the above mails, arrived here yesterday evening.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11.—Exchange on London, 25½ 25¾. Coffee: Price of good first, 6,800 reis to 7,000 reis; shipments of coffee since the departure of the last mail, 14,000 bags, of which 8,000 were for the Channel. Stock of coffee, 285,000 bags. Freights 40s.

At Bahia exchange on London was quoted 26 26½. Cottons, 9,800 reis to 10,000 reis. Sugar, 2,400 to 2,650.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer Navarre, with the outward mails, was off Bahia on the 14th July.

At Pernambuco, exchange on London, 26. Sugar: Whites, 4,100 reis to 4,200 reis; browns, 2,000 reis to 2,200 reis. Cottons, 10,600 reis.

AMERICA.

The Europa, which has just arrived at Queenstown, brings intelligence from New York to the 24th July. The following is the telegraphic summary of her news. It will be seen that the incidents reported indicate no improvement in the position of the Federal cause:—

New York, July 22.

The enlistments continue somewhat inactive. Vigorous efforts and further inducements to volunteering continue to be made.

A portion of General Pope's command has made a descent upon the Virginia Central Railroad, 35 miles from Richmond, destroyed the railroad, the telegraph line, and a quantity of Confederate stores.

Great excitement prevails at Nashville. The Federal pickets have been driven in, and the Confederates are reported to be within five miles of that city.

The arrival of the Confederate ram at Vicksburg is confirmed; also that she succeeded in getting under the batteries at Vicksburg.

Arrangements have been concluded for a general exchange of prisoners.

President Lincoln has issued an order forbidding military Commanders from exacting the oath of allegiance from foreigners. In all cases where an alien is deprived of his liberty a full account of the circumstances must be sent to the War Department for the consideration of the State Department.

The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation to the effect that if the quota of troops demanded is not raised in 40 days he will resort to draughting.

Federal military governors have been appointed for Louisiana and Arkansas.

At the request of the British Government General Butler has recognised Mr. Coppell, the British acting consul at New Orleans.

A street riot has occurred at New Orleans in consequence of the arrest of a woman wearing a Secession badge.

July 24.

Much public despondency exists, and the people appear inclined to take more gloomy views of the position of affairs than at any time since the commencement of the struggle. The popular confidence in General M'Cellan appears shaken by the late events before Richmond, and many of his admirers now assert that he is not the man of action.

All coin of every description has almost entirely disappeared as a circulating medium, and postage stamps of all denominations are generally employed for small change. The public freely accept them as currency; many articles of daily use are, however, advanced in price.

Some anxiety exists to hear the comments in Europe upon the news of the Federal check before Richmond.

General Halleck has been officially appointed as general-in-chief to command all the land forces of the United States. The appointment has been favourably received by the public.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation authorising the military commanders to seize and use for the Federal army all property, real and personal, in the Confederate States which may be necessary for military purposes. Property may be destroyed for military purposes, but not otherwise. The military and naval commanders shall employ as many negroes for labourers as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, and pay them wages.

Reinforcements for General M'Clellan continue to arrive at Fort Monroe. Interesting news has been received from General M'Clellan's headquarters. A portion of General Pope's command had a successful skirmish with the Confederate cavalry beyond Fredericksburg, burnt their camp, and captured some stores.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Federal fleet at Vicksburg to destroy the Confederate ram lately arrived at that place. The Mississippi has fallen so low that the Federal flotilla before Vicksburg is unable to act.

The Confederates under General Morgan, in Kentucky, have retreated before the Federals, and passed through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee. The Confederates are reported to have retired from before Nashville, and the fears of an attack upon that city have subsided.

The Confederates, after a severe fight, have captured Greenville, Missouri. The governor of Missouri has issued orders for the organisation of the entire militia of Missouri, to resist the Confederate guerilla incursions.

It is asserted that the Confederates demand the surrender of the Federal General Butler, for the alleged murder of Mr. Mumford at New Orleans, and that they threaten to hang General M'Call if refused.

Money abundant. Gold has declined to 17 per cent. premium. Exchange, 130, unsettled and lower. Stocks inactive. Cotton flat and lower. Bread-stuff's lower.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week there was but a limited demand, and Dhollera and Tinnevelly were sold at ¼d. per lb. decline on the quotations of last Friday; however, the accounts received from America, added to the favourable news from India, restored confidence, and the decline was speedily recovered. A good business has since been transacted, and the market closes very firm, the latest sales showing an advance for the week of ¼d. per lb. for the better description of Broach and Oomrawuttee, ¼d. per lb. for Tinnevelly, and ⅛d. per lb. for Western Madras, whilst for other sorts we resume our quotation of Friday last.

The sales on the spot consist of:—

1945	bales	Surat, 14¼d. good fair Broach, 12¼d. to 12¾d. middling, 12¼d. to 13d. middling fair Dhollera 14½d. good fair, Hemeenghat, 9d. ordinary sweeping 13½d. to 14d. good fair, 14¼d. good Oomrawattee, 11d. to 13d. very ordinary to good fair Compta, 11¼d. to 12d. middling fair to good Scinde.
1000	"	Tinnevelly, 12d. ordinary, 13½d. fair 13¾d. to 14 1-16d. good fair.
630	"	Western 12gd. to 12¾d. good fair.
675	"	China, 12¾d. to 13¼d. good.
180	"	Rangoon, 11¼d. to 11¾d. good fair.

Total, 4380 bales.

The sales for arrival are—

1000	bales	Tinnevelly, 12¾d. guaranteed good fair, July and August shipment.
1700	"	Western, 12d. to 13d. guaranteed fair.
170	"	Broach, 13¼d. guaranteed fair.
300	"	Oomrawuttee, 12¾d. ditto.
100	"	China, 13¾d. guaranteed, equal to samples.
350	"	Rangoon, 11d. to 11¼d. ditto.
100	"	Bengal, 10¾d. middling fair.

Total 8720 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

AUGUST 1.—The yarn market has been very excited, especially in the counts and qualities made from American cotton, and all available lots have been rather eagerly picked up. The chief buyers are the Germans and the India people. Yarns are now becoming so scarce, that some classes can scarcely be met with at any price. One healthy sign is, that the purchases made have been chiefly for shipment, and will not, as in the case of many of the speculative lots sold within the last few weeks, come upon the market again. Not much doing for the home or other markets than those above-named. Prices of all descriptions of yarn very firm. In cloths we have had a little business, but nothing approaching to activity. Telegrams have been received from Bombay to the 12th July, reporting a very brisk market for import and an advance in the price of shirtings of from 9d. to 15d. per piece. Price there would still be 12d. to 18d. per piece below the rates at which they can be bought here, but the advices have led to some demand in this market during the day. It has given some additional firmness to prices, but manufacturers cannot obtian the rise they are asking. For home trade and other markets not much doing. The market generally however closes firmer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market opened with a fair demand, at gradually improving prices. On the arrival of the Hibernian a considerable impulse was given to prices, particularly of American and Brazil, the former of which must now be quoted ⅛d. higher, and the latter ¼ per lb. The transactions in all sorts of Brazil have been extensive. Egyptian are also ⅛d. dearer, but in the middling to fair classes only. The demand for East India has been active from both speculators and exporters; prices have advanced ¼d. particularly on the better qualities, but the market is still very irregular. Speculators have taken 20,020 bales, viz., 5620 American, 1270 Pernam, 3260 Egyptian, 1000 Bahia, 60 Maranham, 70 Smyrna and 8750 Surat and Madras; and there are reported for export, 15,240 bales. viz., 2190 American, 1830 Pernam, 780 Egyptian, 200 Bahia, 280 Maranham, 120 West India, 220 Peruvian, 250 Smyrna, 9170 Surat and 200 Bengal.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major F. W. Wolfhart..... 3rd Europeans.
Capt. F. G. Newnham ..... 23rd N. I.
Capt. J. Harper ..... Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. R. Seton ..... Engineers.
Assist.-Surgeon C.J.F. M'Dowall
Purser H. W. Farley ..... Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart ..... 4th Euro. Cav. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Second Capt. J. Ritchie ..... Artillery.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	June 23	Received via Marseilles July 28.
MADRAS.....	" 28	
BOMBAY.....	" 27	
BURMAH.....	" 14	
CHINA	" 11	
CEYLON	" 30	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
July 25	Seafield.....	George	Gravesend.
25	Gertrude.....	—.....	Liverpool.
25	Queen of the Seas	Glendining.....	Do.
28	Madge Wildfire...	Tate	Do.
Aug. 4	Ruben	—.....	——
	Bosphorus.....	—.....	——

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
July 26	Windsor Castle....	Pryce.....	Gravesend.
26	Sailor Prince	—.....	Clyde.
27	Gosforth.....	Shaw.....	Gravesend.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *12th August.*

America 30th July.

No important events.

Federals are losing ground in the South, and Volunteers come in slowly.

Garibaldi's movements in Italy excite much anxiety.

Cotton Market quiet: prices firm: best Surats sixteen pence.

We have been favored with the following private telegrams:—

LIVERPOOL, *11th August.*

Cotton quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera 13⅜d.
Sawginned 16d.

LIVERPOOL, *10th August.*

Surats declined one-eighth.
Yarns advanced.
Shirtings very firm.
No speculation; several purchases for *bona fide* shipment.

LIVERPOOL, *11th August.*

Market firm. Fair Dhollera to arrive June shipment 12⅜d.

LONDON, *5th August* 1862.

American news 28th July.

Confederates under General Jackson are reported as concentrating themselves in force on James River to attack M'Clellan again.

Details of news by this mail of contradictory character; but showing strong feelings of exasperation in North and a cry for extreme measures in carrying on the war.

Liverpool cotton market to-day quiet but steady: demand moderate: prices unchanged: Surats 11⅝ to 16¼d.

LOCAL.

OUR Overland Summary and Price Current will be ready for delivery early tomorrow morning.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, will be closed this day 26th instant at seven o'clock A.M.

A BRILLIANT comet is now visible, and may be seen nightly bearing N.N.W. Its appearance on the evening of the 24th instant, as seen from Beaufort Lodge, Byculla, and from the good ship *Caduceus*, Bombay Harbor, presented a large and brilliant nucleus, with a tail not very long but bushy and bright. Who the visitant is, and what his errand at this particular time, we know not at present. We shall probably be able to state the former in a day or two; the latter we shall leave to be conjectured by the monarchs whom his advent perplexes with fear of change. Meanwhile we recommend to all—to gaze and wonder.

PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The total number of prisoners in the House of Correction as per report for the week ending August 23rd, amounted to 255; of this number 94 had been sentenced by the Supreme Court; 18 by the Court of Petty Sessions; 114 by Magistrates of Police; 26 by Military Courts Martial, Europeans and 3 by Military Courts Martial, Natives. Prisoners to be discharged on board ship during the ensuing week 16, 3 of whom are Europeans and 13 Natives. Received since last report 30. Released 38 out of which number 5 Natives were transported to the Andaman's on the 18th instant.

THE ROAD BETWEEN CHOWPATTY AND MALABAR HILL was much blocked up yesterday by carriages of all sorts and sizes,—the majority occupied by native frequenters of a fair at Walkeshwar, which we hear continues for another day or two yet. The attendance of the police was miserable, and their arrangements scandalously inefficient. Indeed to speak of arrangement in the matter is simply absurd, for arrangement there was none. And then it so happens, as every one who has seen traffic on such thoroughfares as London Bridge knows, that ten times the amount of the traffic that was going on upon the road to Malabar Hill yesterday might go on with facility, if a few policemen of ordinary sense, and well disciplined, were placed at various points to keep all the carriages going one way in a line, with perhaps a passage in midway for quicker travellers. But yesterday, for want of some little arrangement of this sort, all was confusion, and to-day we suppose it will be the same. Europeans are literally driven off the road in disgust by such management; yesterday morning we know several European gentlemen coming into the Fort had to leave their carriages on the middle of the Hill in this state of feeling and to find their way into the Fort afterwards,—not all in *handsome* conveyances. One gentleman, who had all his eyes about him, tells us that from top to bottom of the hill he saw one policeman on duty between nine and ten o'clock in the morning—sowar No. 929. This is bad management, and Mr. Forjett should see to it.

MR. ROBERT MACKENZIE, Engineer of the Hydraulic Cotton Press, has improved the iron band which he recently invented for cotton bales. He seems at once to have brought the thing to perfection. One end of the band is furnished with a headless projecting rivet; the other end with a hole or eye and a sliding clasp. The rivet on the one end fits into the eye on the other, and the clasp slides down upon the two overlapping

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST.

RUTNAGHERRY, 19th *August*.

On the afternoon of the 16th instant, the havildar of Malgoond, near Rutnaghery, wrote to the police authorities at that station, that on the previous night a large ship had gone to pieces at Wurroda, fourteen miles north of Rutnaghery, and that several bodies had come on shore, among others that of a European woman, and that there were a large number of survivors.

At Gunputty Pooley, which is a large temple on the sea shore, 130 survivors of the wreck were congregated together among them the Arab captain and one Austrian passenger. The remainder were Malay passengers, and the crew, consisting of Malabar men and Arabs. The following facts were elicited :—The ship was the *Columbus* (760 tons burden, Nacoda Syud Bashumpher, owner Furuk Yesoor of Jeddah) which sailed from Jeddah for Singapore about the 26th July ; she had a crew of 40 men and 230 passengers, including two Austrian gentlemen and their wives, the remainder being principally Malay pilgrims returning from Mecca. The vessel was laden with salt, dates, wool, and ghee. She had also twenty-five horses on board, and neither ship nor cargo, we understand, were insured. Six days before the wreck the vessel sprang a leak, which on the third day increased so much, that the pumps were useless, and the salt having melted, the ship became water logged, and rolled so dangerously that the master determined to make for the nearest land. He put the ship before the wind, and crowded all sail on her for two days. On the evening of the 15th, the wind blowing hard at the time, with lightning and rain, the lead told them they were in 8 fathoms, then 7, when they shortened sail, and finally 6, when they dropped anchor, although they could see no land. The anchor dragged, and soon after the cable parted, when the vessel struck and went to pieces almost immediately. She lay in a shallow bay, where the black rock cropped up through the sand. For more than a quarter of a mile from the shore, along the whole bay, it was one waste of breakers.

All on board tried to save themselves by clinging to portions of the wreck, and many succeeded in reaching the land, though wounded and bruised, by the surf hurling them ashore. The Austrian gentleman stated with much emotion that his wife, his brother, and his brother's wife were among the lost ; his name is Otho Albin. They were on their way from Brod in Slavonia, via Suez and Jeddah, to Singapore to join a mercantile house there, probably choosing this route and a pilgrim ship from motives of economy. The whole party were badly off for food, as the villagers were not able to provide for them ; the police authorities upon the spot, however, soon made arrangements for their supply.

Another party of about thirty Malays were found at Malgoond, which is half way between Pooley and Wurroda.

On coming within a mile of Wurroda, some brown objects were seen lying on the sand within the wash of the waves ; on going nearer they were found to be the bodies of a Malay, a Chinaman, and a Chinese Woman, all perfectly naked, and all with their skulls fractured, and fearful bruises on body and limb. For the next mile it was the same : every few hundred yards, men, women, and children all quite naked, frightfully wounded and bruised, lay dead on the sand and among the rocks in every conceivable attitude. Nearer the place where the vessel broke up, were dead horses and other animals, and just opposite to where she struck, well up on the beach, was a large pile of broken beams, spars, ribs, and planking, and tightly jammed between them, and under them, the dead bodies of men and horses, sheep, goats and fowls, Persian cats, Manilla dogs, and large rats, all beginning to decompose. Upon the grass, at the top of the beach above this horrible heap, were about 20 bodies that had come on shore the previous day, among them the bodies of Maria and Anette Albin, the Austrian women ; and here we notice with pleasure an instance of delicacy and respect to Europeans evinced by the villagers, or by the native police of the place. All the many dead Malay women as well as men were lying quite naked over the beach, but these two white women were reverently covered and laid by themselves. Nor was this done to please Europeans, for no European was expected so soon upon the spot, and the surviving Austrian was three miles off. One of the women, a young creature, except for the cloth thrown over her and a pair of stockings and boots which she wore, was quite naked, and both the poor creatures' bodies were fearfully bruised and cut.

Decomposition had begun, and there were no means of conveying their remains to Rutnaghery : so a wide grave was dug, and, their few ornaments being removed, they were laid in it together, and a bit of broken white painted spar placed at the head and another at the foot of the grave. Before the earth was filled in, the missing body of the husband of one of them was washed on shore, and he was laid with them. Like all the rest he was quite naked, the clothes having been frayed off his body by the violence of the surf. His name was Mathias Albin.

Large pits were dug close to the beach for the other bodies, which if the sea had given them all up, must, I fear, number nearly a hundred ; there were then 64, of whom 12 were women, on the beach and in the surf. It was with difficulty the vultures could be kept off them.

Some packages of wax and dates had washed up, but they were much damaged, and there was little of any value among the large quantity of fragments of the ship and broken boxes. All were placed in charge of a sufficient party of police. The survivors were carried to Rutnaghery, as there was not food enough for so many in the small villages where they were. They all arrived at that station, except one or two sick, and were placed in a bungalow that happened to be vacant, and in two mosques. The Austrian, Otho Albian, Mr. Reid has kindly clothed and taken into his own house. The police apothecary is attending to the sick.

It is by no means easy to dispose of all these poor people. Almost all wish to go to the Malabar Coast, where they will find vessels for Singapore. If the steamers which are coming down at the end of the month can take them to Cochin, there will be some difficulty about their fares. There is no doubt that the magistrate will have to assist them ; for however willing the European and native community of Rutnaghery may be to afford assistance, the former are few, and the latter far from rich. Some natives fed the unfortunate people last night and this morning, and the magistrate will, it is believed, call a meeting to-morrow to see what further can be done.—*Times of India, August* 25.

POONA.

THE Governor's durbar at Dapoorie on Wednesday last, was one of the most successful since the days of the venerated Mountstuart Elphinstone, and has given the most unbounded satisfaction to the Sirdars and other great people of Poona. The affability of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and his suave and urbane deportment to those who had the honour of being introduced to him on this occasion—many of them not for the first time—is the theme of praise on every tongue, and the 20th of Aug. 1862 will be marked by a white stone in this city, in commemoration of the auspicious event. It is calculated that at least twenty-five thousand persons turned out of Poona and lined the road to Dapoorie to witness the procession of the Chiefs and Sirdars on their way to the Durbar. Amongst these latter were the Punt Pritheenidee of Sattara, *en grande tenue*, with a retinue of eight officers of state and a countless body of *mankurries* or mounted attendants ; then there were the Jagheerdar of Juth, another Sattara dignity, the Punt Suchew of Bhore, and the Punt of Kurrar, each with a splendid *sowarree* ; besides the Vinchoorkurs, the Dhumdaries, and other nobles and Sirdars of the Deccan. The whole formed a magnificent spectacle, such as is witnessed but seldom in this Presidency. The cavalcade was most brilliant, and the elephants in their rich trappings were of themselves a sight worth going to see. Amongst those present at the Durbar we also noticed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, with his sons, and several English officers in full dress uniform. After the whole had assembled, His Excellency the Governor entered the durbar room, and greeted his visitors as he passed to his seat. The ceremony of introduction then commenced, during which His Excellency spoke a few kindly words to such of his old friends as he now first met since his advancement to his present high office. Upon this ceremony being concluded flowers, and the inevitable *pan-soparee*, were distributed ; after which His Excellency withdrew and the durbar broke up. A guard of honour, composed of the Grenadier Company of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Regimental colour, was formed at the entrance to the Government House, and the Governor's Band played at intervals outside. The arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors were on this occasion all that could be wished, there being no overcrowding, and due regard was had to the rules of precedence ; the credit for which is due to Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, who performed the duties of Chamberlain on the occasion in a manner which gave satisfaction to every one concerned.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 22.

BENGAL.

"*Quis custodiet custodes ipsos ?*" We understand that the theft of medals, amounting to nearly three hundred, from the Adjutant General's office, was committed by one of the Calcutta Police chowkeydars whose duty it was to see to their safety ; and as, doubtless, the melting-pot was waiting for them in the bazaar when stolen, and their abstraction was not discovered till some days after it took place, their recovery seems hopeless. Indeed, their value is almost a subject of doubt, as far as the intended recipients are concerned, for, as they were to have been conferred for performances which came off five years ago, no doubt many of their owners have forgotten all about them, many others are dead, and the probability is that, had they not been turned to useful account by the thief, they would, as the *Gazette* says, have been "returned in six months to the Secretary of State for India."—*Englishman, August* 15.

MADRAS.

THE *Madras Times* has got off comparatively easy : and we applaud the discriminating justice of the Court whose award is "according to truth." The injudiciousness of our contemporary had no malice in it ; but he had better learn to write with more politeness with regard to *persons* and more thoughtfully with regard to public matters. Lord Bacon saith, "Discretion of speech is more than eloquence and to speak agreeable to whom with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words, or in good order." Our contemporary will kindly excuse the quotation :—

"The Chief Justice and Sir Adam Bittleston took their seats on the Bench of H. M.'s High Court yesterday soon after twelve o'clock and from that time till nearly three Sir Colley Scotland was occupied in delivering judgment in the Libel case of Narsimalu Pantulu against this Journal. His Lordship decided that the article was libellous, that the pleas of justification were not made out except as to a very small part, that the mitigating circumstances were few, that even with regard to the highly improper and unjudicial expressions used by the plaintiff in the written documents an excuse was found in the fact that his superiors, to whom all his proceedings were fully reported, had not rebuked him for these improprieties—that however as there was no express malice on the part of the defendant, and as no special damage had been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of our article, the judgment of the Court was that this journal should pay damages six hundred rupees. This sum will be a mere trifle as compared with the costs which it will of course carry."—*Carnatic Telegraph, August* 20.

SIND.

THE 1st BELOOCHES.—The gallant 1st Belooches left Kurrachee yesterday for Hydrabad, to take the place of Colonel Hough's battalion proceeding on field service to China. We cannot allow our good friends to leave the station without wishing them good-bye, and at the same time giving expression to the generally entertained opinion of them. The left wing of the regiment came into Kurrachee in July 1860, and the Head Quarters in October following, and from that date to this their conduct has been most exemplary, not one single instance being on record of a man of the corps having been brought up before the authorities for disorderly conduct ; and therefore it pains us not a little to have to report to-day a case which will be found in another part of our paper. General Cunynghame on several occasions expressed on public parades the very high estimation in which he held the Battalion, and in each instance did he take advantage of the opportunity to laud Captain Beville the Commandant, and his junior officers, European, as well as Native, for the high degree of efficiency the corps had arrived at. It is an especial favourite with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield, who personally witnessed its loyalty and devotion in the stormy times of the rebellion. Both officers and men have made many friends in Kurrachee, who sincerely regret their departure. We know that the, will be well received in Hydrabad, as good men and true, for such are always welcome wherever they go.—*Id.*

HYDERABAD.

WE hear from Hyderabad, under date of the 4th of August, that the Nizam has abolished the transit duties in his dominions, a measure which we trust will give a fresh impetus to trade. The Hyderabad Hill Rangers have been pensioned off, and are permitted to reside and draw their pensions at Aurungabad.—*Englishman, August* 13.

PUNJAUB.

WE regret to hear that cholera has made its appearance at Nowshera in the Punjaub. As a measure of precaution, it has been determined to stop for a time the passage of the Indus, and to close several other smaller ferries in the neighbourhood. From Delhi also, we hear that the disease had appeared in a severe form around Bulubghur, where, as the town is closely built and the streets very narrow, it will probably increase unless sharp sanitary measures be at once taken.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE entertainment at the Lahore Museum last night was one of the most successful of the series, and the community are highly indebted, (as Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, truly said in a highly complimentary speech at the conclusion of the proceedings) to Messrs. Bourne, Birch, and Williams for the instruction and amusement they afforded. Mr. Bourne's lecture on "Taste and Beauty" was highly effective, but as we propose publishing it in full we shall not describe it here, but confine ourselves to expressing our warm approbation of it's merits, and in saying so, we are but the exponents of the sentiments entertained by the entire audience that listened to it with such marked gratification.

The four amateurs who assisted at the musical performance which followed, were received with rounds of applause, and no professional musician, we are satisfied, could have earned them more deservedly. Both the vocal and instrumental performances were indeed perfect, the pathetic songs as well as the comic, and we may wind up our remarks by declaring, with great safety, that the community of Anarkullee never passed a more pleasant evening.

We must, however, not neglect to mention how very much the community is indebted to the gentleman whose exertions have been mainly instrumental in getting-up the re-unions which have afforded them such an amount of innocent pleasure, we signify, of course, the Honorary Secretary to the Lecture Committee, Mr. Chapman.

On Tuesday, Major McLeod Innes will continue his instructive lecture on the Relief of Lucknow, and on Friday a supplementary lecture will be delivered by a gentleman favorably known as an eloquent speaker, on the subject of "Tennyson's Poetry," which we are sure, from our knowledge of his attainments, will be treated in a popular and entertaining manner.

During the following week, four or five gentlemen propose reading "in character," some passages from the most popular of Charles Dickens' early works, and from what we have heard on the subject, we can promise our readers a rich treat, but they must be prepared to pay for admission "on this occasion only," in order that the money so collected may be added to the Fund for the Relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS IN THE LEVANT.—An occasional correspondent writes from the Island of Scio, in the Archipelago, July 20 :—

"The screw steamer *Bahiana*, of the Levant Telegraph Company, Capt. Sharp, arrived here from England, for the purpose of re-establishing the Archipelago telegraph. You are aware that the cable between Smyrna is still in working order ; therefore as soon as the broken one between this island and Cape Hellas is repaired, Smyrna will be again in telegraphic correspondence with Constantinople and Europe. However, in addition to mending the old one, a new cable will also be laid from Smyrna, via Scio, to Cape Hellas, and there will thus be two lines between these places Instead of one, as heretofore. The Greek Government are in treaty with the Company for the repair of their cable to Scio also. Mr. Buffleb, chief engineer of the company, accompanied by Messrs. Brasher and Jansen, assistant engineers, proceed on board the *Bahiana*, and the steamer went off shortly after to commence operations."—*Malta Times, August* 7.

SYRIA.

LATE intelligence from Aleppo has been received of rather a disquieting nature to the 17th July. The excitement which had prevailed in that town owing to the daily increasing insults practised by the Mahomedans on the Christians had not subsided, and fears were entertained of something serious happening. The Italian Consul had been insulted and stones thrown at him. Notwithstanding several foreign consuls had complained to the Sultan of the conduct of the Pasha in allowing these insults, and a journal of Constantinople had announced his dismissal, he has not yet been removed, nor does he appear likely to be.—A few days previous a caravan on its way from Alexandretta for Aleppo was stopped by a band of armed men and robbed of 400,000 piastres in money. The persons in charge of the caravan managed to escape with their lives, but were badly wounded.—The project of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates is again talked of, and an engineer had arrived to examine the ground. Alexandretta, it was believed, would be recommended as the Mediterrangan terminus—Forty horses of pure Arab breed had passed through Aleppo from Bagdad and Orfa, in charge of Colonel Conte F. Castellengo, who was conveying them to Europe for King Victor Emmanuel's stables.—*Id.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£15,173.
Do. do. 1857..... 17,500.
Do. do. 1858..... 19,614.
Do. do. 1859..... 22,831.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately ; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

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JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :—

Dormier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozaints.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHERVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order *Ex Goodwavery, Defiance* and *Vittaras*.
Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal—	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,,	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. do.	Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do.		,,	,,	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,,	18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,,	42
CURACOA		,,	,,	40
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	30
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,	50
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,	21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	,, Pts	,,	18
	No. 2	Blue	30
	,, Pts	,,	16
Claret	No. 3	Yellow	26
	,, Pts	,,	14
	No. 4	Green	22
	,, Pts	,,	12
	Medoc	Red	17
	,, Pts	,,	9
	Brand Cutler & Co		38
Champagne	,, per 2 dozen Pts		32
	Brand C. & Co		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		38
	Sparkling Nonpareil		40
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
Hock	,, per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
	Black Seal		28
	,, Pts		14
Port	Red Seal		22
	,, Pts		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	,,	30
	Pale	Brown	26
Sherry	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	Pts	21
	White	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE"
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, next the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 75 Tierces of Beef, 50 Barrels of Pork.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On THURSDAY next, the 28th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence in Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of a gentleman, leaving Bombay, comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Plated Cruet and Egg Stands, a Set of Thread Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, Candlesticks, Waiters' Bread Baskets, Tea Set, Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Conversation Couches, Round, Dining, and other Tables, Chairs, Side Board, Large Four Post Camp, and Children's Bed-steads, Presses, Chests of Drawers with Glass Book Case, a Bronze four light hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, a Mahogany Harmonium, Pictures in Frames, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A serviceable Palanquin Office Shigram, with good strong Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, the following assortment of really superior Jewellery, consisting of :—Eighteen Carats Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Armlets, &c. set with Precious Stones of the latest designs, very superior English Patent Gold Hunting Watches in Chased Cases with Gold and White Dials, Geneva, Gold Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled set with Diamonds. Silver English Patent Levers. Double Gilt Silver Geneva Hunters. Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes, gilt inside. Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, and other Gold Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold Ear-rings, Silver Brooches and Jet Necklets, Bracelets and Brooches, Tortoise shell Combs Gold Mounted, Silver Mounted Scent Bottles, Cut Glass, &c. &c.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. beg to draw the attention of the trade and private Gentlemen to the above really elegant goods which are the finest ever imported.

DOG CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Contest."

ONLY ONE DOG CART now remaining on hand unsold, viz. :—

An excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Cart, with seat for either 2, or 4, with handsome Plated Lamps, Lancewood, Shafts, and imitation cane works, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees.

Also only one set of best Silver plated Dog Cart, or Buggy Harness of superior make remaining on hand unsold.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Brandy, Port and Sherry, at 18 Rs. per dozen. Sample Bottles to be had at 1½—Cash.
One Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th August 1862.

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Price—each Rs. three.

Balmoral Castle from Craig Gowan.
Balmoral Castle from the N. W.
The Queen's Village and Crathie Kirk, Balmoral.
The Linn of Dee, Braemar.
The Linn of Corrymuskie, Braemar.
The Linn of Quoich, Braemar.
Bridge of the Cluny, Braemar.
Mill on the Cluny, Braemar.
Invercauld House, Braemar.
Falls of the Garr-Valt, Braemar.
Castle Town of Braemar.
Braemar Castle.
Aberdeen Cathedral from the Gateway.
Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeen University from the S E.
Castle-Street, Aberdeen.
Royal Albert Bridge Saltash, Rs. 4.
Loch in Dorbh, Morayshire.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect Infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

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Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

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JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thorahill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
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Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

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Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
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A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Etamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
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Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather lined with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT have received by the last Overland Mail their usual fortnightly supply of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following articles, viz. :—

A few dozens of Grey Socks.
Do. White Stockings.
Do. Marino Shirts.
Hearih Rugs of different patterns.
Pots and Tins of Jams and Jellies, ½ and 1 lb. each.
Embroidered, Men, Women, and Children's Shirts.
Hand Gloves.
Hair Powders, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.

TERMS CASH.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following 20 Bales of Grey Shirtings, on account, and risk of the first purchaser Thacker Mooljee Tircumdass.

G L 20 Bales containing 1,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings. 7lbs. No. 56 of Leckie & Co.'s Manufacture.

ALSO,

On account and risk of the first purchaser Memon Motee Sheriff, and by order of Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer & Co. the following 8 Cases of Cotton Umbrellas.

S C S—No. 6 28 inches Bordered.
8 ,, ,, ,,
10 to 12 26 ,, ,,
14 to 16 28 ,, Plain.

On account and risk of the first purchasers Memon Motee Sheriff, and Noorbhoy Abdulla Borah.

S C S—4 Cases of Writing Slates, and Pencils.

50 Dozens	7 × 5	
50 ,,	9 × 6	
50 ,,	11 × 7	
50 ,,	12 × 8	

15,000 Slate Pencils 100 in each box.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received three new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. CRAW